

# RECORD

Vol. IX.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1828.

No. 427.

## PRICES CURRENT.

	Hamington, April 16.	Fayetteville, April 16.	Newbern, March 29.	Petersburg, April 11.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall. 120 125	125 160	150 175	125 200
Apple,	35 56	36 40	40 5	35 100
Peach,	7 10	6 4	6 7	75 100
Bacon,	25 26	22 23	28 12	25 8
Butter,	15 20	15 20	12 18	12 25
Coffee,	14 15	14 17	18 15	15 18
Corn,	46 47	40 40	35 40	40 91
Cotton,	15 18	16 9	8 9	14 16
Candles, mould,	525 650	400 450	650 500	700 700
Flaxseed, rough,	15 18	16 9	8 9	14 16
Floor,	525 650	400 450	650 500	700 700
Feathers,	15 18	16 9	8 9	14 16
Gin, Holland,	100 110	90 125	100 125	90 125
Country,	40 45	43 43	45 50	35 11200
Iron,	9 10	7 71	7 8	7 8
Lard,	150 175	200 250	—	150 200
Lime,	30 32	31 33	29 32	35 40
Molasses,	—	8 9	—	7 8
Nails, Cut, assorted,	—	25 30	—	—
Oats,	—	300 800	—	—
Powder, Amer.	100 112	125 150	90 100	125 150
Ram, Jamaica,	80 90	70 80	85 90	75 100
West India,	40 42	40 45	40 45	42 45
New England,	300 325	350 400	300 325	400 450
Rice,	—	1000	—	850 1000
Shot,	50 55	75 65	60 75	90 150
Salt, Liverpool,	950 1050	850 1100	900 1000	18 25
Turk's Island,	—	19 22	18 23	14 150
Sugar, Brown,	—	150 175	—	—
Tea, Imperial, & Gunpowder,	—	120	—	—
Hyson,	—	—	—	—
Young Hyson,	—	—	—	—
Tobacco,	400 425	250 275	—	100 125
Tallow,	10	8	10	250 700
Wheat,	—	70 75	—	80 85
Whiskey,	—	250 400	300 375	33 35
Wine, Madeira,	—	125 150	135 160	250 500
Teneriffe,	—	160 225	200 250	—
Sherry,	—	200 380	—	—
Port,	—	75 125	—	—
Malaga,	—	—	—	—

## LIST OF LETTERS.

Remain in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. April 1st, 1828.

Walker Anderson	Phillip & Mary Isley
Wm. Anderson	William Inscore
Benj. H. Alston	Samuel S. Jackson
Thos. Armstrong	Edmund Jones
Nicholas Atkins	Stephen Justice
James Allison	L.
Miss Polly Anderson	Aaron W. Lyon
Archibald A. Austin	Robert Love
Joshua Berry	Cincinnati D. Lindsey
James Bradley	Wm. Lipscomb
Benjamin R. Baird	Nicholas Long 2
Wm. Barton	Mrs. Mary Laws
Wm. D. Bethell	Caleb Linsey
Ezekiel Brewer	Joseph W. Latta
James Browning	M
Thomas Burlew	Richard Mason 2
Jas Blackwell	James H. Morrow
C	John M. Moody
Samuel Child 4	Joseph Marshall 2
Duncan Cameron	W. McCauley
John Cheek	A. D. Murphy 2
James Crabtree 3	David Murden
Thomas Clancy 2	Philip Mershen
James Child 3	Stephen Moore
John Cooley	James B. Moore
Isaac Craig	Mrs. Ann Mackee
John Carigan	Peter U. Murphy
James A. Craig	Alfred Moore
Lydia Dillard	Mrs. Fanny Murden
Miss Martha Debruler	N
Wm. A. F. Davidson 3	Robert Nale
Edward Davis	Robert Nutt
Elijah Dollar	P
Mr. Douglas	Miss Jane G. Polk
Robert Davis	Daniel A. Pardue
M. L. and Ann Dur-	N. J. Palmer 2
ham	Thomas Patterson
Thomas Dodson	Mann Patterson
John H. Davis	William Pickert
John Dickerson	Martin Pickert
E	Temperance Primrose
Robert Eaton	R
Henry B. Elliott	Willis Reeves
F	Wiley A. Reese
Dr. Thos. J. Faddis 3	John Roberts
Nathan Finley	Fredrick Reeves
Alcy Flintam	Delilah Rhodes
George Ferrill	S
Sterling A. Fowler	Stephen S. Sarsley
Franklin Library Soc.	John Scott 2
Henry M. Fitts	Miss Eliza Sloan
Mrs. Mary Flintiff	Robert Strange
G	John Stockard
Dr. Wm. B. Grove	J. P. Sneed 2
Jonathan Grant	Wm. Smith
Robert Gressam	Miss Sarah Scott
H	James Strayhorn 3
Mrs. Mary Harris	T
Wm. Harrison	Owen Thomas
Catharine Horton	James Turner 2
James Hutchison	Joshua Turner
Archibald Henderson	William Thompson
William Holt	Mrs. Martha Turner
Thomas Holloway 2	John U. Taylor
Francis L. Hawks	W
Wm. Huntington	Thomas Wilson
George Hatheo	John Wilson
Henry Hurdle	John Wagoner
James Hurdle	Miss Eliza G. Womack
Miss Ann L. Hooper	Johnston Webb
John Hart	P. H. inston
Andrew Hughes	Levi Williams
Neal H. Horton	Mrs. Elizabeth Woods
Isaac H. House 2	John Walker
Pebe Hazell	James Webb
Thomas Hastings	Mrs. Margaret Watson
W. H. Hill	Mrs. Eleanor Witte
Mordecai L. Hammond	Kirkland & Webb
Agathe Haynes	Y
Miss Nancy Huntington	James M. Yancey
David Yarborough 3	

## RELIEF TO THE SUFFERING GREEKS.

The elegance of the following letter, and the genuine spirit of philanthropy which it breathes, reflect a moral lustre on the character of those ladies, whose benevolent sentiments it so happily expresses. It is to be sent to the ladies of Greece, by the agent who will deliver to them, the numerous contributions in clothing, provided for their relief by the industry of the good ladies in several of the northern towns and cities.

United States of America, March 12, 1828.

The Ladies of Hartford in Connecticut, to the Ladies in Greece.

Sisters and Friends:—From the years of childhood, your native clime has been the theme of our admiration. Together with our brothers and husbands, we early learned to love the country of Homer and Aristides, of Solon, and of Socrates. The enthusiasm which the glory of ancient Greece kindled in our bosoms, has preserved a fervent friendship for her descendants. We have beheld with deep sympathy, the horrors of the Turkish domination, and the struggle so long and nobly sustained by them, for existence and liberty.

The communications of Dr. Howe, since his return from your land, have made us more intimately acquainted with your personal sufferings. He has presented many of you to us, in his vivid descriptions, as seeking refuge in caves, and under the branches of olive trees, listening for the footsteps of the destroyer, and mourning over your dearest ones slain in battle.

Sisters and friends, our hearts bleed for you. Deprived of your protectors by the fortunes of war, and continually in fear of evils worse than death—our prayers are with you, in all your wants and your griefs. In this vessel, (which may God send in safety to your shores) you will receive a portion of that bounty with which he hath blessed us. The poor among us have given according to their ability—and our little children have cheerfully aided, that some of you, and your children might have bread to eat, and raiment to put on. Could you but behold the faces of our little ones brighten, and their eyes sparkle with joy, while they gave up their holidays, that they might work with their needles for Greece—could you see those females who earn a subsistence by labor, gladly casting their mite into our treasury, and taking hours from their repose, that an additional garment might be furnished for you—could you witness the active spirit that pervades all classes of our community, it would cheer for a moment, the darkness and misery of your lot.

We are inhabitants of a part of one of the smallest of the United States, and our donations must therefore of necessity, be more limited than those from the larger and more wealthy cities;—yet such as we have, we give in the name of our dear Saviour, with our blessings and our prayers.

We know the value of sympathy—how it arms the heart to endure—how it plucks the sting from sorrow—therefore, we have written these few lines, to assure you, that in the remotest parts of our country, as well as in her high places, you are remembered with piety, and with affection.

Sisters and friends, we extend across the ocean, our hands to you in the fellowship of Christ. We pray, that his cross and the banner of your land, may rise together over the crescent and the minaret—that your sons may hail the freedom of ancient Greece restored, and build again the waste places which the oppressor hath trodden down—and that you, admitted once more to the franchises of home, may gather from past perils and adversities, a brighter wreath for the kingdom of Heaven.

LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY, Secretary of the Greek Committee of Hartford, Connecticut.

Conquest of Turkey.—A translation of a part of Bacon's 'Vindication' of the Treaty on the Art of War, relating to this subject, has just been put forth

in London. From the calculations of the original work, the conquest of Turkey is pronounced no difficult task. One of its great defenses has hitherto been the plague. The losses of the Austrian troops from the climate are incredible. Those of the Russians have also been very great, but nothing in proportion to those of the Germans. Russia is declared the most formidable enemy of the Turks, not only from her actual superiority, but from a prevalent opinion among the latter, that they will one day be driven out of Europe by this northern neighbor. The Turks now fight at a greater disadvantage than ever, as their use of the sabre makes them seek out the enemy's cavalry, while a well instructed infantry now constitutes the principal force of European armies. They fight well behind entrenchments, which they seldom fail to make at any post; still, little can be said in praise of their knowledge of fortification, having no idea of a regular system in it, any more than in the other arts of war. Shumla (227 miles from Constantinople,) is the Thermopylae of Turkey, being the gate of the Balkan mountains, but this could be turned, though the attempt has once failed. Two hundred thousand men would be sufficient to achieve the conquest in one, or at most two campaigns, of whom fifty thousand would form the main army.

Bolivar.—Though unwilling to believe all that we hear, we feel compelled to apprehend that the distinguished leader has lost all claims to the title once so liberally bestowed on him—the Washington of the South. Indeed, we regret to think as if nature had thrown the mould away in which the father of his country was formed. Bolivar, lately re-invested with extraordinary powers, appears to exercise them with extraordinary force. Distinguished men have been imprisoned without charge of offence, and it seems as if thought criminal to inquire why they were arrested. A late letter says, 'every thing is conducted at the point of the bayonet.' Many persons are put to death at the discretion of military commanders, and without much ceremony. This is a fearful state of things.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Massachusetts Journal, dated Washington, Feb. 8, 1828.

Mr. Chilton rose yesterday, and, in seven words, struck the whole house with alarm. "I beg, sir, to offer a resolution." Had a Medusa's head been thrust into the midst of the august assembly, there could not have been a more general start.

The Jackson party turned an exploring glance on this sea-orer of firebrands; if John Randolph had been in the house, it would have brought him on his legs as speedily as a galvanic battery could have done it; the friends of the administration, appalled their pens with their franks half finished; the clerk scolded his head; the speaker shook his; the reporters breathed something like an imprecation; and the old door keeper left his station, and advanced a dozen steps towards the clerk's table. Consternation had reached its climax, before the clerk had unfolded the paper; and the wretch reprieved from the gibbet when he has felt the strangulating embrace of the rope, scarcely feels a greater relief than the whole-house did, when the audible voice of the clerk conveyed to them the information; that instead of retrenching the officers, the great reformer had nothing worse in view than a multiplication of post routes, which I presume, constituted another of his pledges to his constituents. The eyes of the opposition sparkled with satisfaction, the franking members superscribed their letters, and the ruffled current of things resumed its placid and even course.

If you are vexed or angry, you will have two troubles instead of one.

## HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY DENNIS HEARTT, AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

STOLEN From the stable of the subscriber on Saturday night the 22d inst. a bay Horse, saddle and bridle. The horse is about eight years old, about four feet ten inches high, has a small white spot on his rump, his eyes weak and sometimes appear as though he would become blind; he is very spirited, particularly when in gear, is remarkably ticklish on his lower, so much so that a mail pad, or even the skirt of a coat, or harness of any kind makes him quite restless, and often to kick up. The subscriber is the more particular in describing this peculiarity, as it is one which he has from two first possessed, and may more readily than any other description lead to his discovery. His feet were shod all round, the shoes not swayed, one on a hind foot has been corked and gummed down, the others are new. A reward will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, or any information respecting him addressed to the post-master at Mount Tizah, Person county, N. C.

Phillips Moore. 23—3w

NOTICE. The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing the following negroes, now in the possession of Richard Peacock, viz. Mill, aged about 36 years, and her children Julia aged 11, and aged 9, Peter aged 5, Cato aged 3, and Anne aged 1 year, as the title to them cannot be made good without my consent.

Martin Palmer. 24—3wp

FAIR GOOD. The subscribers have received their full supply of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

which they are determined to sell low for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.

They have also on hand a large assortment of LEATHER and SADDLERY, of every description, which they will sell lower than can be purchased in this market.

Lurner & Phillips. 95—1

Nov. 20.

## Twenty Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Mrs. A. J. Bingham, a few weeks since, a young negro woman named CATY. She is doubtless harbored by some villain in the neighborhood who is waiting for the reward of delivery. Five dollars will be given for the apprehension and delivery of CATY alone, or twenty-five dollars for CATY and her harbinger.

W. J. Bingham. 25—3w

READY MADE CLOTHING.

N. J. PALMER has just received and opened for sale at the Hillsborough Book Store, an assortment of

Ready Made CLOTHING,

consisting of Great Coats, Cloaks, Suits, Frocks and Close Coats, Pantalons, Vests, &c. also

Leghorns, Satin & Silk BONNETS,

trimmed, which he will sell at reduced prices for cash.

All orders for articles in the above line will be received and promptly supplied.

He still continues to keep an assortment of BOOKS & STATIONERY for sale at his usual low prices. Additional supplies short expected.

April 1. 24—3w

THE BLOODED HORSE

ARABIAN.

Will stand one mile

and a half west of Hillsborough, on the Harford road, at ten dollars a season, payable on the 1st of January, 1829, which may be discharged by the payment of eight dollars any time during the season—fifteen dollars will be asked for insurance, and five dollars for a stable trap.

ARABIAN is a beautiful horse, four years old this spring, upwards of fifteen hands high, and of the best blood. His sire is the celebrated horse Saladin, which was imported some years ago by the American consul at Tripoli, having been selected by him from a large number of fine horses belonging to the Bashaw. His dam was got by the well known horse President, whose stock is in high repute.

The season will commence on the 10th of March, and terminate on the 20th of July.

The Arabian horses, though not remarkable for size, are noted for fleetness and durability; and it is thought that crossed with the Sir Arabian blood, they will produce the finest horses for the saddle, or for the plough.

When mares are sent from a distance, they will be attended and fed at a moderate charge; but no liability for accidents.

Z. Mitchell, Groom. February 5. 16—

HOUSES and LOTS in Hillsborough for sale.

By BENJAMIN FAIRHILL, on a credit of one year.

As my object is to prevent the most infamous intercourse of adultery that perhaps ever was known, and seemingly permitted in a christian country, I will sell all, beginning at the house, where Nancy Gately now lives and carries on her infamous debaucheries with her old stumpy humpy.

February 12. 17—1

R. L. Cook, P. M. 24—3w

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers having removed their Saddle Shop to the building west of Thos. Clancy & Co. they take this method of informing their friends and customers that they are prepared to supply them with all articles in their line as cheap as can be bought in the state, and they venture to say, if not superior, at least as good as can be had any where. Their work has hitherto proved good; and having the best of workmen and northern materials, they feel assured that they can give general satisfaction to all who may call upon them for work.

J. B. McPade & Co. Jan. 15. 13—1f

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

February Term, 1828.

James Holdman,

Justice's execution,

of James Murdock, dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Murdock, one of the heirs at law of the said James Murdock, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, the next term of our County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in May next, and there to show cause wherefore the land levied on shall not be sold, judgment will be taken on a confession as to him.

Test, J. Taylor, Clerk. 22—6w

Price adv. \$2 75.

BLANKS for sale at this office.



## Manufactures of Cotton in the Southern States.

March 23d, 1838.

J. S. SKINNER, ESQ.

Dear Sir:—You have much reason to congratulate yourself on the service you have rendered to your country by your remarks, published at various times, in your useful paper, on the employment of slaves in manufactures in the southern and western states. There are few individuals, even in the northern states so hardy as to deny to the blacks, the capacity requisite to fabricate all the heavy goods which can be made by machinery, out of cotton. A few years ago, a northern man would have ridiculed the idea of a slave becoming an operative in a cotton factory. Now it is in contemplation to employ great numbers of them in this way, in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and in most of the south western states; in Tennessee and Kentucky, they have been long known as the best hands in the factories where hempen goods to a great amount, have been manufactured; and it has been correctly remarked, that the owners of establishments who have used that species of labor, have almost uniformly become wealthy. It is with much satisfaction, that I notice, in a Charleston paper, a proposition to establish factories for the purpose of making bagging out of cotton, instead of giving vast sums to Europe for inferior articles made of hemp. The case of Mr. Marshall, before the committee of congress, establishes the fact, that cotton can be shipped to Liverpool, in cotton-bagging, more safely than in Dundee or Kentucky bagging, and that the cotton spinners would buy the cotton packed in such bales, in preference; and he likewise shows, that the bagging will not cost half as much if made at home, as was usually paid for it when imported. According to his estimates, it may be furnished to the planter at about fourteen cents, of a most excellent quality, and forty-two inches in breadth. Having employed an experienced manufacturer to examine Mr. Marshall's testimony, he assured me that it could be afforded, safely and certainly, in our cotton growing states, at somewhat less than fourteen cents, and was willing to engage, (if furnished with \$25,000 to procure machines and put up the necessary buildings, which could be got ready in less than twelve months,) that he would manufacture, weekly, 6,000 yards of this article at that price. With cotton at the present price, cheap provisions and cheap slave labor, it is the opinion of every manufacturer, with whom I have conversed, that Mr. Marshall's estimate is a correct one. If the corporate companies now forming in Virginia, manage their concerns with ordinary prudence and skill, this business must succeed; and it is easy to calculate, that immense advantages must result. The report of the committee on North Carolina, corroborates all the doctrines which you have published on this subject, and gives a great reason to hope, that some of the capital wasted in the purchase of British goods, may be directed to the establishment of manufactures, which are of primary importance to the southern states. It is said that foreign goods have fallen from five to fifteen per cent. within the last month; and yet the people of the south and west are purchasing as eagerly as if the market, both of goods and cotton, were on the rise. What will be the consequence? The cotton, low as it is, must still fall, and merchants must break; and the whole community suffer incalculable distress and misery. As the foreign manufacturer is enabled, by the low price of cotton, to manufacture goods still cheaper and cheaper, the inducement to cultivate that article, must be withdrawn, and the energy of the south be completely paralyzed. Instead of wasting our resources in cultivating more cotton, let us lay hold of that power, which machinery will give to those men who have had sense to employ it.

### A VIRGINIAN.

N. B. The loss occasioned by the fall of one cent on cotton, per pound, in the southern states, would purchase all the machinery necessary to fabricate all the bagging and all the negro clothing wanted for the consumption of those states. Machinery is now imported from England, in great abundance, to New York and Philadelphia. After paying insurance against the risk of a seizure, (about fifteen per cent.) it is still much cheaper than that which is made in the northern states. The machinists of England are anxious to encourage this market for their machines, and many of them could be induced to come out with them. There will be no difficulty in obtaining them from New England.

FENCE POSTS.—Mr. Preston, of Stockport, Pennsylvania, recommends setting posts with the top part placed in the ground, and intimates that they will in that position, last three or four times as long as when the butts are placed down. The same judicious and experienced agriculturalist advises in making fences, always to place the rails with the heartside up. The posts should be set at least two feet in the ground. If those parts of the posts which are to be placed in the ground are burnt in a hot fire till quite black, they would

last much longer than they would otherwise. Some farmers cut their posts so long, and mortise them in such a manner, that when the lower ends have become rotten, they can turn them upside down; and it is said that they will last nearly as long again when managed in that manner.

WATER LIME.—Mr. Crozet, engineer of Virginia, in his able and scientific report on the survey of James river, mentions that water lime, so useful for hydraulic works, has been discovered in that state; and he ascribes the honor of this valuable discovery, by which he estimates that the commonwealth may save from 8 to 900,000 dollars, in some of its projected improvements, to John H. Cooke, jr. of Fluvanna county—a young gentleman who, it appears, was engaged for some time in the study and practice of canalising, under Mr. Wright, in New York.

### To prevent horses being teased by flies.

Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of soft cold water—let it infuse one night and pour the whole the next night into a kettle, and let it boil for a quarter of an hour—when cold, it will be fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with liquor, viz: between and upon the ears, the flank, &c. Not only the lady or gentleman who rides out for pleasure, will derive benefit from the walnut leaves, thus prepared, but the coachman, the wagoner, and all others who use horses during the hot months.

Farmer's Receipt Book.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURE IN INDIA.—A Calcutta paper, lately received at Boston, contains an advertisement, of which the following is a part. The goods referred to are probably part of a shipment which is known to have been made from this port, (says the Boston Daily Advertiser.) Some of these goods sold at a profit: "200 pieces American manufactured shirting, and is well adapted for sheeting and servants' clothes; in pieces of 30 yards and upwards, both bleached and unbleached, at per yard 6 annas cash. The above is a very fine specimen of the rapid progress of civilization in America."

THE UNION.—The formation of a new territorial government west of lake Huron, or the territory of Michigan, is contemplated. Michigan will soon claim admission into the union, as an independent state. The increase of this republic in wealth and population is unparalleled. In a few short years, at least three more states will be added to the confederacy—Michigan, Arkansas and Florida—and west of the two former, new territorial governments will necessarily be established. So we are destined to progress, until the whole country between this point and the mouth of the Columbia river, will be divided into states, and subject to the dominion of civilized man.

VIRTUE VIA HONORIS.—In 1622 there were yet to be seen at Rome the ruins of two temples, one dedicated to virtue, the other to honor. The latter temple had no entrance but through the ill of the former. What a grand principle was inculcated by this emblem. I should like to see such temples erected in every part of our land. And I would have God worshipped in both, for virtue is worthless, but as it consists in uniformity to the law of God, and honor a dream, but as it comes from him only. Our government and our prosperity might last till the funeral of the world, would we, according to the above motto, seek for honour only as the last shades of good and virtuous character. But if ever this nation becomes enslaved, and we may not presume on being above danger, our ruin comes from this source, that our rulers have burst their way into the temple of fame, without having trodden softly on the life of virtue, from which destiny may the Sovereign of nations preserve us.

Vermont Gaz.

DUTY OF POSTRIDERS.—The postmaster general, in writing to an editor of a newspaper in Pennsylvania, thus speaks on the subject of mail carriers taking newspapers to subscribers:

"Mail carriers have only been prohibited from carrying newspapers out of the mail in cases where the delivery is required in the immediate vicinity of post offices. Where they are to be delivered at a distance from offices so great, as to render it inconvenient for subscribers to receive them through the offices, carriers are permitted to distribute them."

LIGHTNING.—Some extraordinary effects of lightning occurred lately in the city of New York, on her passage from New York to London. A conductor attached to the mainmast was melted and fell in drops into the sea. An excellent chronometer was so deranged that it gained 34 minutes in the voyage; the cause of which was discovered on the arrival of the vessel in London; when it appeared that a large part of the instrument had acquired so strong a magnetic power, that its general movement

depended very sensibly on the position in which it was placed.—But the most singular operation of the lightning was the following. There was a passenger on board, very old and corpulent, whose legs were so paralysed that for three years he had not walked half a mile, and who, since his embarkation, had not been able even to stand. After the discharge of the lightning, which passed close to the place where this poor cripple was lying, every body was astonished to see him rise, pace up and down the deck, and walk about for a long time, as if nothing had ever ailed him.—A first his head was a little affected; but that soon went off, while the benefit which he had experienced in his limbs remained. He continued to use them freely during the passage, and on the arrival of the ship in port, he walked with ease to the place of his residence.

Died, in prison, at Prairie du Chien, on the night of the 16th February last, WAU RIG SOOTSH-KAW, or the Red Bird, a Winnebago Chief of note. His free wilderness spirit could not bear the confinement of a narrow prison house, nor could his body be supported by the provisions usually dealt out on such occasions, they being so unlike those which he had gathered in his native forests. He was buried the next evening, in the presence of his fellow prisoners.

This was the chief who killed and scalped Gagnier, and who was aided in the bloody adventure by the miserable looking Wakaw, or the Sun, who scalped, at the same time, an infant, and mangled it in savage style. He is the same, who, together with his companion in guilt, voluntarily surrendered himself, last summer, at the portage of the Fox and Quiesconcing rivers, and who was afterwards delivered over by Major Whistler, to whom he gave himself up, to General Atkinson, who conveyed him and others to Prairie du Chien, to await the penalties of the law. From these, however, Red Bird has escaped.

This was an extraordinary man. In form and appearance he had few equals, white or red; and in the graces of action, of face, and of spirit, he was not surpassed. His character, too, had, during his whole life, and up to the period of his bloody adventure, been marked by all that was kind, and friendly, and faithful. His hospitality to the whites and to Indians was notorious—and his means were ample. He was rich in traps and spears, in wampum, and all that constitutes the wealth of the hunter. He was highly distinguished and beloved in all the regions of the northwest. But all this distinction was swallowed up and lost in one fell resolve—one act of guilt. But he rose, if not to innocence and life, yet high in the general admiration and sympathy, in the voluntary surrender which he made of himself, and in the manner of the act. No individual act was ever more imposing than was that act of self-devotion. His white dress, of beautiful deer skin, fitting his elegantly proportioned frame, as if to show the perfection and beauty of its finish; his war pipe, made fast to his breast, as if to indicate the attachment of his heart to the Indian's glory; his white flag—the emblem of peace—in one hand; and his calumet, or pipe of peace, in the other; and then the long line of the one hundred and fourteen unarmed warriors, attending the self-devoted victim; and, to crown all, his death song! All this was highly impressive; but it was overmatched by the calm though commanding spirit that gave grace and firmness to his steps, and spirit and life to his eye; and majesty to every movement of the man, and grandeur to the ceremony. As he entered the portal of death, stepping firmly up, he said, by a manner forcible as language, "I give away myself—my life!"

Macon, (Geo.) April 17.

### MURDER!

A shocking and unprovoked outrage was committed on Tuesday evening, in the suburbs of this town, on the person of James O. Abbott, a respectable and orderly citizen, by a man of the name of William Fields—both residing within the corporation, and near neighbors to each other. The facts in relation to the case as we have been enabled to collect them are as follows:

Fields had been in the habit of ill treating his wife, a very amiable woman, and on one occasion, after beating and kicking her out of doors, she sought refuge in the house of Mr. Abbott, an intimate friend of her father's, who lived on an adjoining lot. This exasperated Fields against the deceased; and he threatened him with violence; but did not attempt to carry his threats into execution until the evening first named, when, in another quarrel with his wife, and her threatening to go to her neighbors for protection, Abbott accidentally passing by, his rage increased, and he seized his gun, cocked it and presented it at him—Abbott told him not to cock his gun at him, or he would present him to the grand jury, (the Superior Court being then in session) immediately on which Fields fired, and the contents of the gun, which was loaded with shot, passed obliquely through his abdomen, laying open the cavity, and shockingly mangled the intestines—

Abbott being at the time not over 6 or 8 feet distant. The assassin attempted his escape, but was apprehended and committed to prison. During his examination before the magistrates, he evinced the most hardened guilt, and expressed joy for what he had done.

Abbott lingered in extreme agony until the next afternoon, when he expired. An interesting family, who depended upon him for their sole support, are plunged in grief at his melancholy fate.

The superior court being in session, Fields was arraigned before it on Friday, on an indictment for murder, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the Friday following.

Telegraph.

New York, April 4.

It is rumored that an order has been received from Washington directing the company of United States' troops at Sacket's harbour, to remove forthwith to the disputed territory on the north eastern boundary of the United States, and to take post on the line. The three companies now at Green Bay are to join the company at Sacket's harbour, and the whole to be under the command of Major Clarke. The necessity and object of this movement, are, of course, not made public; but it is not a matter of surprise that these steps should be taken, if the complaints of our fellow citizens of Maine are well founded. Our government is bound by a respect to its dignity, to take prompt measures when its citizens complain of being arrested and imprisoned by a foreign power, because they will not acknowledge its jurisdiction.

It is also stated that a communication to congress is daily expected from the president, which will be received with closed doors. What may be its import we do not undertake to say. We give the rumours as they reach us, without pretending to vouch for their accuracy.

New York Gazette.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

### DISCUSS THE BOUNDARY

The last number of the North American Review just received, contains, among other things, a good article on the disputed north-eastern boundary of the United States. The interest displayed on this national question appears the more reasonable, as the territory in dispute is said to be equal in extent to the whole area of Massachusetts; nor is it strange that our British neighbors should look with an evil eye upon a claim, which, it is stated, would bring the American boundary within 12 miles of the St. Lawrence, and only 40 to the south of Quebec. We believe that the claim of our government in this case, is perfectly just, and we shall take this opportunity to state it, very briefly, for the information of our readers, along with some of the reasons by which it is supported.

The boundaries between the United States and the British possessions in North America, were described by the definitive treaty of peace in 1783. The beginning of the north line is thus fixed: "from the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, viz: that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix river to the highlands, along the said highlands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those that fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the north-western most head of Connecticut river," &c. Again, the eastern line is thus defined: "East by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix from its mouth in the bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean, from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence," &c. It is plain from the first of these extracts from the treaty, that our northern boundary line begins at the north-western angle of the province of Nova Scotia, as that province was defined in 1783; for it has since been divided, and the north-westerly part forming the present province of New Brunswick. That angle is formed by our eastern boundary line, just described, and the highlands. The question is, where does that line strike the highlands, or which are the highlands intended by the treaty? That chain of mountains, which appears, on most maps of the United States, to be a continuation of the Green Mountains, holds a north easterly course from the sources of the Connecticut, drawing gradually nearer to the St. Lawrence, and extends to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at Cape Rosier, separating the rivers that flow into the ocean from those that flow into the river St. Lawrence. But a some distance short of that termination of the chain, just pointed out, a branch of those highlands is thrown off to the east, which separates the waters of the St. John, which flow into the bay of Fundy, and thence into the ocean, from those of the Penobscot, Kennebec and other rivers, which empty more directly into the ocean. The last elevation of this branch towards the northeast is called Mars Hill, and this is the point at which the British would have our northerly line to begin; whilst we follow our eastern boundary 144 miles farther to the north, crossing the St. John, and leaving all the upper part of

its course within our limits, and find the north-western angle of Nova Scotia (now New Brunswick) at the intersection of that eastern boundary with the main and more northern chain of highlands.

Having thus ascertained what is the precise matter in dispute, we next come to the reasons which show that the Americans are right. The British came into quiet possession of all the French territories in North America, of which the province of Nova Scotia was a part, in 1763. In their public documents, subsequent to this period, they only where fix the boundaries of Nova Scotia, the same boundaries must be adhered to in the explanation of our treaty of 1783. Now a proclamation was issued by the king, in October, 1763, erecting four distinct governments within the ceded territories. One of these was the government of Quebec, and its boundary to the south and east is clearly drawn along the more northern of the above mentioned chains of highlands. A royal commission was issued about the same time to a new governor of Nova Scotia, in which that province is described as bounded on the north "by the southern boundary of our province of Quebec, as far as the western extremity of the bay des Chaleurs." The western boundary is then marked out, and thereby the north-western angle of Nova Scotia (now New Brunswick) clearly fixed, "not at Mars Hill, but at the more northern highlands."

By an act of parliament of 1774, the southern boundary of the province of Quebec, which by the last mentioned document had been designated as the northern boundary of Nova Scotia, was again defined with a clearness that, one would think, should place the matter beyond all dispute. The words are, "south, by a line from the bay of Chaleurs along the highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea, &c." This is a description which can never be made to apply to the more southern chain of highlands; it can only suit the more northern. What the British had thus distinctly recognised as the north-western angle of Nova Scotia, they must naturally be supposed to have intended in the treaty of 1783.

This alone would be sufficient, but there are other circumstances which tend to establish the justice of our claim. By the words of the treaty that we have italicised above, the north-western angle of Nova Scotia is described as formed by the eastern boundary of the United States and the highlands; but on the British supposition that our northern boundary begins at Mars Hill, this hill being the last of the chain towards the northeast, no angle at all of Nova Scotia can be formed by the highlands of which it is a part. Those highlands could only help to form a northeastern angle for the United States. If, however, getting over the difficulty of these highlands not being continued in a northeasterly direction into the British province, we do consider the north-western angle of Nova Scotia as being here formed by continuing the line from these highlands into the British possessions, such a line would not be the northern boundary of Nova Scotia, but would divide that province into two parts. The authorities of that province have exercised jurisdiction far to the north of such a line. Here then, it suits the convenience of the British to create a northeastern angle of the Nova Scotia, which angle, however, for all other purposes than settling our boundary line, they find somewhere else. It should also be carefully borne in mind, that by the treaty of 1783, our northern line is drawn "along the (said) highlands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean." But the British claim would draw a very different line, viz: along the highlands that separate the waters of the St. John, from those which fall more directly into the Atlantic ocean. Such a line of separation as this latter, it is manifest, never entered the minds of the commissioners who made the treaty. They meant that our eastern boundary should cross the St. John, the course of which river is quite accurately laid down on maps, and they are known to have used. If this had not been their meaning, they would have caused the line to take a southwest direction from the source of the St. Croix, instead of a northern one.

Many other reasons might be given in support of our claim, but we think it unnecessary to adduce them here, since we believe that those which we have already stated will be amply sufficient to establish its justice in the mind of any impartial person, who will take the trouble to consider them, with the aid of a good map before him.

THE SCRATCHES IN HORSES.—A correspondent of the New England Farmer recommends a simple, safe and certain cure for the scratches, or selanders, in horses. It is only to mix white lead and linseed oil, in such proportions as will render the application convenient, and he says he never knew more than two or three applications necessary, completely to effect a cure.



## Foreign Intelligence.

New York, April 9.  
LATE FROM EUROPE.

Speaking of the Manifesto, the London Times of the 25th of February contains the following:

We give in another column the Turkish Manifesto, from the Moniteur of Thursday. Its substance had already partially transpired, but not sufficiently to show that it is, in fact, nothing less than a declaration of war against the three allied powers—a war which is to be the more deadly in its nature, as it is proclaimed not to be for the acquisition of provinces, or the settlement of a frontier, but for the maintenance of religion and the empire—a religious and national conflict. It is frankly acknowledged that temporization has been used for the purpose of making efficient preparations, and delaying hostilities till the summer, which does not seem to be the best possible policy, as all obstacles to the advance of the Russians must be less formidable in summer than in winter. The only chance left for peace, is the total abandonment of the Greek question, a course which, after what has taken place, is no longer in the power of the Allies to pursue, without disgrace and dishonor.

London, February 26.

French papers to the 25th inst. arrived last night by express. They have brought additional intelligence from Constantinople. Prince Metternich is said to have sent numerous couriers to the capital, since the appearance of the Turkish manifesto, to endeavour to arrange differences, but the divan continued steadily in its determination for war. It was reported, that as soon as the manifesto reached the Russian headquarters, the whole army had crossed the Pruth, and the rumour had occasioned a fall in the Austrian funds.

New Times.

Hamburg papers to the 20th and Dutch papers to the 23d inst. came to hand last night. The grand duke Constantine arrived at St. Petersburg, on the 6th, from Warsaw. The whole of the 6th have been ordered to remove from the government of Kiev—those that have real property, in two years—those that have no real property in one year—and those that are not registered in six months. No reason is assigned for this absurd and tyrannical measure. The emperor, it is now said, will not leave St. Petersburg during the winter months, but in the end of April, or beginning of May, he is expected to make a tour of the southern provinces; the emperor intends to accompany him as far as Odessa.

Intelligence has reached Harlem from Batavia, up to the 23d October. Hostilities had again commenced, and were again carried on with varying success.

Idid.

## POWERS OF MACHINERY.

The various kinds of machinery now used in England in manufacturing cotton only, has, it is estimated, enabled one man to perform the work of 150; there are now employed in that business, about 280,000 men; hence the work now performed would half a century ago, before the improved machinery was introduced, have required the labour of forty millions of men—more than twice as many men, women and children, as now people the British islands. This machinery saves annually in the operation of manufacturing cotton, 700,000,000 sterling to the British nation!

The benefits to the southern states from the powers of machinery, in separating the seed from cotton alone, are equally vast, and ought to immortalize the name of Whitney! the inventor of the cotton gin.

## CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

From the National Journal.

Saturday, April 5.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Wickliffe was again taken up, but the discussion was again suspended in consequence of the expiration of the hour. The speaker then called up the unfinished business of Friday, being the tariff. Mr. Mallory then moved to postpone the further consideration of this bill and amendments, till Monday. Some discussion took place on this motion, in which Messrs. Mallory, S. Wright, Barney, J. C. Wright, J. S. Stevenson took an affirmative part, and Messrs. Martin, Moore of Alabama, Haile, and Wilde, spoke in the negative. The question being taken by ayes and noes, was decided in the affirmative, after an unsuccessful motion by Mr. Storrs, to lay the bill and amendments on the table. The vote on the motion to lay the bill on the table, taken by ayes and noes, was ayes 18, noes 137. The motion to postpone was carried by a vote of 102 to 81. An attempt was then made to take up some other bills, but the house refused to consider them, and adjourned.

Monday, April 7.

In the Senate, the bill reducing the

duty on imported salt was considered; and was supported by Messrs. Harrison, Brauch, Macon, and Haynes, and opposed by Messrs. Sandford and Robbins. Several bills were passed, among which was a bill to provide for the payment to several states of interest on advances made by them, during the war. The graduation bill was taken up, and Mr. Benton commenced a speech in favor of it.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Wickliffe was again taken up; but before any question was taken upon it, the discussion was again suspended by the expiration of the hour. The house then took up the tariff bill, and after various unsuccessful efforts to amend proposed by Mr. Wright, of Ohio, so as to raise the duty on blankets and worsted stuffs, and also on manufactures of hemp and flax, the house concurred in the two first amendments made in committee of the whole. Before the third amendment, raising the duty on foreign spirits from ten to thirty cents a gallon, was taken up, the house adjourned.

Tuesday, April 8.

In the Senate, the bill making appropriations for internal improvements was considered, and some discussion arose on the amendment to the bill reported from the committee of finance, limiting the appropriations for surveys to such surveys as have already been commenced. The bill was laid on the table for the present. The consideration of the bill for graduating the price of the public lands was resumed, and Mr. Benton spoke about two hours in its favor.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Wickliffe relating to internal improvements, after a few words from Mr. Isaacs, was agreed to. Various other resolutions were adopted or laid on the table. The house then resumed the consideration of the tariff. The third amendment adopted in committee of the whole, being the duty of 30 cents a gallon on foreign spirits, being under consideration, the question was on concurring with the committee in that amendment. After a brief discussion, the house refused to concur—ayes 53, noes 132. Mr. Buchanan then moved 20 cents, which was also negative—ayes 90, noes 102. Mr. Buchanan then moved 15 cents, which was agreed to—ayes 106, noes 87. Mr. Mallory then renewed his first amendment rejected in committee of the whole. Mr. Mallory, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Kremer, Mr. S. Wright, and Mr. Oakley, made some remarks on the proposition, when the amendment was negatived—ayes 80, noes 115. Mr. J. S. Stevenson then renewed his motion to amend the bill by inserting the words "and bolt," in the 10th line of the first section of the bill, so as to read—"on bar and bolt iron," but before the question was taken the house adjourned.

Wednesday, April 9.

In the Senate, the bill making appropriations for internal improvements was considered in the committee of the whole; and after some discussion, the amendment reported from the committee of finance, limiting the appropriations for surveys to such surveys as have been commenced, was agreed to, by the casting vote of the vice president. The graduation bill was taken up, and Mr. Benton concluded his speech in its favor.

In the house of Representatives, the resolution offered on the preceding day were adopted, and several new resolutions were offered. The house then resumed the consideration of the tariff. The question on Mr. J. S. Stevenson's amendment to insert the words "and bolt," so as to make the paragraph read—"on bar and bolt iron," was carried in the affirmative—ayes 117, noes 71. Mr. Mallory then renewed the second amendment he moved in committee of the whole, to which Mr. Buchanan moved the amendment he offered in committee of the whole. Mr. Mallory accepted the amendment of Mr. Buchanan, as a modification of the original resolution. Mr. Ingham then moved to strike out so much of the modified resolution as provides that the duty shall be progressive, but the motion was negatived—ayes 80, noes 121. Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, then moved to amend, by making the lowest duty forty five cents, instead of forty, but the speaker pronounced the motion to be out of order. Mr. Davis then moved to re-commit the bill for the purpose of making the motion, and asked the ayes and noes, which were ordered, but before the question was taken, the house adjourned.

Thursday, April 10.

In the Senate, the consideration of the bill making appropriations for in-

ternal improvements was resumed. Some amendments being made in the committee of whole, the bill was reported. The amendment, limiting the appropriations for surveys to such surveys as have already been commenced, was concurred in, by a vote of 24 to 23. The vice president addressed the senate in defence of the casting vote which he gave in the committee of the whole on this amendment, and in vindication of his general course on the subject of internal improvements.

In the House of Representatives, the house resumed the consideration of the tariff. The motion made by Mr. Davis on Tuesday, to recommit the bill, was negatived, after a modification had been made to it, on motion of Mr. Taylor, giving special instructions to inquire into the expediency of amending the bill so as to accord with the views of the mover of the proposition to recommit—ayes 78, noes 111. Mr. Sutherland then moved to amend the bill by striking out the whole of the amendment of the chairman of the committee on manufactures, and substituting a proposition which he sent to the chair. This proposition contained two provisions, one imposing a duty of 4 cents on wool, and the other relating to a minimum duty on cloths. The question was divided, so as to take the question on wool first, and that question was carried in the affirmative—ayes 100, noes 98. It was then discovered that the house had agreed to a motion which struck out the whole of the amendment of the gentlemen from Vermont, which was not intended, and a reconsideration of the vote was moved and carried—ayes 104, noes 97. The call for a division of the question was then withdrawn, and the question was then taken on the motion to strike out the whole of the amendment of Mr. Mallory, and insert the amendment moved by Mr. Sutherland, which motion prevailed—ayes 100, noes 99. The house then adjourned.

Friday, April 11.

In the Senate, the motion of Mr. Chandler to recommit the resolution reported from the committee of military affairs, in favor of continuing the office of major General of the United States' army, to the same committee, with instructions to report a bill for the abolition of the office of major general, was taken up. After some discussion, the motion was negatived, and the report was concurred in. The bill making appropriations for internal improvements was discussed, and ordered to a third reading.

The House of Representatives resumed the consideration of the tariff. Mr. Wright, of Ohio, submitted a proposition to amend the amendment adopted, on motion of Mr. Sutherland, by adding to it a provision, abolishing the credit system, as regards foreign importers and manufacturers, on fabrics of wool, or of which wool is a component part. The amendment was pronounced out of order. Mr. Wright then modified it, so as to confine its operation to the goods imported, in whole or in part, on foreign account. The speaker decided that this proposition was in order. This led to a discussion, Mr. Cambreleng having appealed against the decision of the chair, which was finally reversed, by a vote of 113 to 85. Mr. Wright then submitted a modification of his amendment; but before any question was taken upon it Mr. Storrs moved to recommit the bill, with instructions, embracing the points of the amendment. These instructions were afterwards amended, on motion of Mr. Bartlett, but the question to recommit was rejected—ayes 77, noes 121.

**Cotton Seed Whiskey.**—This modern discovery, like many others was accidental.—The gentleman a Mr. John Gray, of Georgia, in a careless moment, suffered his cotton seed and corn to be thrown together; and corn being scarce, he threw the cotton seed with the corn into the brewery. The result, viz. the quantity of whiskey, arrested his attention.—He then mixed half and half, and finally sold it without any detection in the taste. He then went on to try all cotton seed, throwing a peck meat into each hoghead, to cause fermentation. This produced a vigorous extrication of gas; and a large quantity of oil, bland and of a drying quality, well suited for painting, was produced; and the quantity of whiskey was extraordinary from the cotton seed.

Alabama Journal.

The establishment of the N. York city hotel was sold at auction last Tuesday, for one hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars. John Jacob Astor, esq. was the purchaser.

## HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, April 23.

We have seen it stated, that a few days since twenty bales of Cotton Yarn were shipped from Tarborough, in this state, for the New York market; they were from the manufactory of Mr. Joel Battle, at the falls of the Tar River. We hope we see in this the commencement of a system which, in a few years, will show that North Carolina does possess both enterprise and capital sufficient to give a new impulse to her industry; and we place much confidence in the belief, that when the labour of her population becomes sufficiently diversified, it will be found that her great natural advantages can create prosperity and happiness in as liberal abundance as any other portion of the globe, and that it will be made also to appear that thriving villages can spring up and flourish as well in a southern as in a northern climate. It is therefore that we hail with joy this first exportation of the manufactures of North Carolina; believing that one successful experiment will do much towards bringing about so desirable a state of things. Besides the one on Tar river, there are two other factories at present in operation, one at Fayetteville and the other in Lincoln county; and we have understood it is in contemplation to form a company and establish an extensive factory in Guilford county in the course of the coming year.

Enoch Kinchelow, indicted for passing counterfeit bank notes, and who removed his trial from Wake to Franklin county, has been tried found guilty, and sentenced to stand in the pillory one hour, receive thirty-nine lashes, and to be imprisoned one year in the jail of Wake county.

A bill has been passed in the senate of Pennsylvania, and to its third reading in the house, prohibiting under heavy penalties, prohibiting in that state the circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

The Darien Gazette of the 8th inst. says, "whatever of the vegetable kingdom escaped Sunday night's frost, was wholly and radically destroyed last night. Every account from the country and sea islands confirms the total extinction of the cotton, cane and corn crops."

It has been determined to pay off, at the treasury of the United States, five millions of the principal of the public debt on the first of July next.

At a late town meeting in Augusta, Maine, a vote was passed without opposition, instructing the select-men not to license any others than inn keepers to retail spirituous liquors in small measure.

Tinney Corney, a colored woman, a member of St. Thomas' African Church, in Philadelphia, died a few days since, aged upwards of one hundred and fourteen years.

The university of Alabama is to be located at Morr's Spring, one mile and a half east of Tuscaloosa; and Col. Wm. Nichols, at present in erecting the state capital, has been engaged to superintend the erection of the necessary buildings.

It is stated in a Cadiz Paper of February 19, that the small pox was making great ravages in the canary islands, and particularly at Santa Cruz, where 600 persons were sick at one time; 80 of whom died.—The disease is said to have attacked some persons who had had the small pox and others who had been vaccinated.

**Virginia Carpeting.**—A sample of Virginia manufactured carpeting is noticed in the Winchester Republican.—The maker, living in Martinsburg, advertises he makes carpeting superior in texture and firmness of color to the English goods of the same cost.

**DIED.**—In West-Cambridge, Mass. on Thursday morning 27th ult. Mr. AMOS WHITTEMORE, aged 69. The public are deeply interested in the lives and characters of those whose talents and industry have contributed largely to the public good.

Mr. Whittemore, as is well known, was the original inventor of the machine for sticking cards; a machine which has excited the admiration of all who have witnessed its operation. In point of utility, it has been surpassed by few which this or any other country has produced, and by none in the ingenuity of its motions. Mr. W. may be justly considered one of the greatest inventors of the age. He was equally conspicuous for his private virtues. The tender and indulgent husband, and the kind and affectionate father, was deservedly beloved by his family; while his deep sympathy in the distresses and misfortunes of others, and his readiness and liberality in relieving them, will cause his name to be revered by those who have witnessed or experienced his extensive benevolence. During a long period of confinement occasioned by his infirmities,

he preserved the same serenity of mind which he possessed in the more active part of his life; and in the severe distress of his last sickness, he exhibited that patience and resignation which evinced what he always expressed, a firm and unshaken reliance on him who is the Christian's hope.

**Correction of time.**—It may not, perhaps, be generally known, that those who were born before the 20th of February, 1800, should, after that day, reckon their birth days a day later than before. Those who were living before the alteration of the style, in 1751, may recollect that after that alteration, their birth days were reckoned 11 days later. A further alteration of one day took place in 1800, which would, in the usual course, have been a leap year, but had only 365 days. If we suppose a child to have been born on the 31st Dec. 1796, on the 31st Dec. 1800, he had lived 4 years of 365 days each; but as every 4th year should have 366 days, the child was not four years old till the 1st of Jan. 1801; and a man born 1st Jan. 1751, was 10 years old on the 12th of Jan. 1761, and was 50 on the 13th January 1801.

London paper.

Mr. Nathaniel Marston, of Maine, has published Miss Sabrina Castor, for filling him in consequence of receiving overtures from a young gentleman, who, she had reason to believe, possessed more of the "fine thing needful." He says, "a few weeks since, unbeknown to me, she received an offer from a young man, who had a little more cash than I could command, and on my arrival, I found that he, or his cash, had supplanted me in her affections. I warn all young men against being caught in such an evil net; congratulating myself, however, on thus escaping, with little mortification, and the loss of a few days time, the matrimonial bands with which I should soon have been bound by the perfidious coquer.

**Carriage Wheels.**—A writer in a late Connecticut paper, states that wide rimmed carriages of all descriptions are coming gradually into use in the eastern states, and that those who have used them give them a decided preference over the common narrow rimmed wheels. One carrier who has used the broad wheels for years, says that he would prefer to pay for them, rather than use the best narrow wheels, if given to him.—The former have a decided advantage in sand, and soft ground, for they will run over the surface, while the latter will sink, and of course retard the speed and increase the labor of the horses. A general use of the broad rimmed wheels would also evidently tend to the improvement of the roads. In Massachusetts, where they are much used, their advantages are so evident, that the legislature has passed a law requiring that all carts, wagons, and stages, built after two years, shall have broad rimmed wheels, the lightest not less than four inches, others five inches broad. Will they not be adopted in this state, where almost all our roads are either sandy or soft in wet weather?

## CAUTION.

WHEREAS a certain Benjamin Rhodes, of the county of Orange, and state of North Carolina, and an inhabitant of the village of Chapel Hill, has absconded with my wife Susan Price, without any cause or provocation whatever, this is therefore to caution all persons from harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, and further that I shall enforce the law against the said Rhodes.

Washington Price.

Raleigh, April 24.

27—3w

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber, surviving executor of John Kelly, deceased, will expose to public sale, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on a credit of six months, the following tracts of LAND, all joining each other, No. 4, 5, 6, and part of No. 7, as designated in the will of the deceased, containing

Three Hundred and Fifty Acres, more or less, five miles east of Hillsborough, adjoining Binoni Jackson, John Holden, Elizabeth Holden, the heirs of the deceased, Jas. Cain, and others, on Monday the 26th day of May next, being the first day of May court; the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

John Kelly, Executor.

April 22.

3w—27

## NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAIN a note of hand, drawn by John Faddis in favour of Faucett & McCollum for fifty seven dollars and seventy five cents, or thereabouts, dated the 31st of January last, and assigned to John Wilson. All persons are therefore hereby cautioned against trading for said note, or the said John Faddis from paying the same to any person but the subscriber.

John Wilson.

April 23.

27—3w





### ANGEL VISITS.

By Mrs. H. M. M.

From "The Amulet, for 1828," one of the "Annals" in which elegant literature is now communicated to the public, and which we recommend as a beautiful "Christmas Present."

No more of talk, where God or Angel guest  
With man, as with his friend, familiar used  
To sit indulgent, and with him partake  
Rural repast. MILTON.

Are ye forever to your skies departed?  
Oh! will ye visit this dim world no more?  
Ye whose bright wings a solemn splendor darted  
Through Eden's fresh and flowering shades  
Of yore?

Now are the fountains dried on that sweet spot,  
And ye—our faded earth beholds you not!

Yet, by your shining eyes not all forsaken,  
Man wandered from his paradise away;  
Ye, from forgetfulness his heart to waken,  
Came down, high guests! in many a later day,  
And with the patriarchs under vine or oak,  
Midst noonday calm or hush of evening spoke.  
From you the veil of midnight darkness rend-  
ing,

Came the rich mysteries to the sleeper's eye,  
That saw your hosts ascending and descend-  
ing,

On those bright steps between the earth and  
sky:

Trembling he woke, and bow'd o'er glory's  
trace,  
And worshipp'd awe-struck, in that fearful  
place.

By Shebar's brook ye pass'd, such radiance  
wearing,

As mortal vision might but ill endure;  
Along the stream the living chariot bearing,  
With its high chrystal arch intensely pure!  
And the dread rushing of your wings that hour,  
Was like the noise of waters in their power.

But in the Olive-Mount, by night appearing,  
Midst the dim leaves your holiest work was  
done!

Whose was the voice that came divinely cheer-  
ing,

Fraught with the breath of God to aid his  
Son?

Haply of those that on the moon-lit plains  
Wafted good tidings unto Syrian swains.

Yet one more task was yours!—our heavenly  
dwelling

Ye left, and by the unsaid sepulchral stone  
In glorious raiment sat the weepers telling,  
That he they sought had triumph'd, and was  
gone!

Now have ye left for us the brighter shore,  
Your presence lights the lonely groves no  
more!

But may ye not, unseen, around us hover,  
With gentle promptings and sweet influences  
yet?

Though the fresh glory of those days be over,  
When, midst the palm trees man your foot-  
steps met?

Are ye not near when Faith and Hope rise high,  
When love, by strength o'er masters agony?

Are ye not near, when sorrow's woe is pining,  
Yields up life's treasures unto him who gave?

When martyrs, all things for his sake resign-  
ing,

Lead on them arch of death, serenely brave?  
Dreams!—but a deeper thought our souls may  
fill—

One, one is near—a spirit holier still!

\* Ezekiel i.

From the Amulet.

### THE STORY OF EDWIN, THE EXILE OF DEIRA.

BY C. S. HALL.

The outline of the following story is to be  
found in the Ecclesiastical History of the  
Venerable Bede, and in the works of various  
other British Historians.

Edwin, the rightful king of Deira, had been, from his childhood, a fugitive and an outcast from his throne and his country. Year after year, he had wandered with the few friends that neither want nor danger could rend from him, seeking safety and protection in every British kingdom but his own. The influence of his sister's husband—the usurper of his hereditary rights—was universally felt and acknowledged; and whoever was bold enough to afford him even a temporary shelter, found a powerful enemy in his kinsman Adelfrid, who, having dispossessed him of his crown, sought by every means to deprive him of his life.

His wanderings—for he was often a dweller in the woods and on the mountains—the hardships he had encountered; the perpetual watchings by which alone he preserved his life; the warlike habits he had acquired, by the frequent skirmishes of his party with the hirings of his enemy, as well as the various bands of freebooters that infested the country,—had made him careless of danger, hardy of frame, intelligent, energetic and brave; while his occasional residence in the courts of many British monarchs, and the knowledge of his royal birth, and high claims, given to his manners a degree of re-

finement, and to his mind a consciousness of superiority, which at once spoke the descendant of a race of kings. His fine form, his gentle demeanour, and his misfortunes had gained him many friends: the tyrant by whom he had been deposed, therefore, felt and knew him to be dangerous.

Alarmed at the exaggerated accounts which at times reached him, of the prowess of the young Prince, and dreading the influence of his name and of his cause, Adelfrid denounced the bitterest threats of vengeance against any who protected him; and for a long period the fugitive had only met with powerless friends, or enemies who sought, under the garb of friendship, to betray him. At length he was induced to seek an asylum at the court of Redwald, the Uffinga of East Anglia.

Into this state, christianity had been recently introduced; but it had to struggle with the darkness of paganism, and was strenuously opposed by the people, whose ideas of glory, and whose warlike habits were so much at variance with the mild principles which the missionaries from Rome and Britain then taught. The Uffinga, however, was so far convinced of their excellence, as to foster their growth; and, although he set up a Christian altar in a temple dedicated to the deities of his country, and mingled prayers to the living God, with sacrifices to idols under the same roof,—even by this act he enabled his subjects to draw comparisons and to form conclusions. The light of our blessed religion was therefore, gradually, but surely, spreading over the kingdom of East Anglia.

Edwin was welcomed with sincerity by Uffinga to the East Anglian court; a pledge of safety was given him; apartments were assigned him in the palace; and the prince was happy in receiving a home from his wretched and dangerous wanderings.

By his conciliating manners, his military skill and courage, and his graceful address, he succeeded in gaining the love and esteem of the monarch and his Queen, with that of the chief officers of their court. But his hopes and his prospects were soon again clouded; for, within a short time ambassadors from Deira arrived at the court of the Uffinga, intreating, that as a deadly enemy to king Adelfrid sojourned and dwelt familiarly with all his company, in the kingdom of East Anglia, he might be delivered up to the embassy, or put to death. The message was accompanied by rich gifts of silver and gold, and high offers of service and amity to the Uffinga,—but they prevailed nothing, and were returned. A second time, the ambassadors appeared at the court of Redwald, and brought them bribes still more tempting; and again they were rejected. After a while, the ambassadors arrived a third time, bringing with them still higher offers of wealth,—and then they bade the East Anglian monarch decide between gold and the sword of the powerful sovereign of Deira and Bernicia.

Edwin, gazing from the lattice of his apartment, beheld the ambassadors from his enemy enter the court yard of his host—he lingered, in full confidence that they would be dismissed as they came. The hours passed heavily, and still the messengers continued in the audience room of the king,—for he hesitated to return an answer which he dreaded would be his destruction, and after a contest with honour and generosity, his fears yielded;—he knew the power and the savage nature of Adelfrid, and he retained his ambassadors until he had formed the resolution, either to deliver up or to put to death the exiled and persecuted Prince.

Edwin was sitting in his chamber, sadly musing on the uncertainty of his fate which left him so utterly at the will and mercy of others, and dreading the effect of the prolonged stay of his enemies,—when, at night fall, a dear friend, an East Anglian erle, entered and stood before him with a melancholy countenance.

"Well, Oswald," said Edwin, "what is my fate?—Will your sovereign be my protector, or must I be again a wanderer among the wilds, where the wolf and the deer will be my companions by night and by day?"

Oswald made no answer. "Your looks bode ill tidings," continued Edwin; "but I have borne adversity too long to be corrupted by the sunshine that has gladdened my heart even in your happy court. Speak out, as a brave man should to one who is no coward."

"The king is terrified by the threats of the tyrant whose bribes he rejected with scorn."

"Then bid him farewell for me—and the blessing of the Gods of his county and of mine be with him. Would he had more spirit or more strength.—But bid him farewell for me."

"Nay, nay, Prince," said Oswald; "listen to me. The tyrant threatens destruction on our country, till not a breathing soul be left, nor one stone above another within its boundaries—unless—unless—unless—the Uffinga deliver you up to his rage,—or—destroy you himself within these very walls."

The resolute and bold countenance of Edwin changed, and its colourless expression spoke only of despair, as he faintly exclaimed "and your king promised this!"

"To this he hath pledged himself." Edwin seated himself on the ground, covered his face with his hands, and appeared in bitter and hopeless agony; but still it was the agony of a man. After a pause of a few minutes, he raised his head, and said—

"Is it for this, then, that I have for eighteen long years, since my kingly father died, been an outcast and a wanderer—enduring difficulties that men might shudder but to name, and dangers that sicken but to think upon? to perish now, when life hath most promise, and death most terror! Must I go down to the dust with no other fame than that of having chased the wolf from his forest lair, and driven the eagle from her mountain nest? must I die?"

"Not so, Prince of Deira," said Oswald, "not so, a noble steed is at the gate, and your trusty friends are with him; before morning, you will be far, far from our kingdom, where the Uffinga and your vile kinsman will as vainly seek you, as when of old the blood-hounds of the tyrant sought you in wood and upon hill."

Edwin pressed his hand to his brow, and bent his head till it touched his bosom; while from the tremulous motion of his lips, it was evident that some struggle was passing within. He continued in this attitude for a few moments, while his friend stood gazing upon him with anxiety and impatience, for he knew that a trivial delay might render his exertions fruitless, and seal the death-doom of the man he regarded with more than brotherly affection.

"Come, come, Edwin," he exclaimed, "look forth towards the sky, and see how its darkness favours you; haste, haste."

Edwin started from his posture of deep thought, folded his arms, advanced his right foot, which he planted firmly on the ground, raised his head, and looked like one whose proud gaze might well win a kingdom.

"No, Oswald," he answered hastily, "I will not fly like a craven; and if I must die, it is better that I fall by king Redwald's mandate, than by the hand of a base serf, or the yet baser hireling of a bloody tyrant,—and where indeed should I fly," he continued, as his voice fell, and as he altered his position to one less bold but more thoughtful, where should I fly now—I, who have so long wandered through this isle of Britain, herding among savage beasts, or men with more cruelty and less courage—shunned like one who brought with him a pestilence, or sheltered only till convenience could send the leper forth? Of whom can I seek shelter, when the dread of my vile kinsman chills even the heart of your good and mighty king? No Oswald—the blessings of a poor, homeless, wretched Prince be with you.—But I go not forth."

"You will at least find protection where you have so often found it," said Oswald; "the mountains and forests where you have so often dwelt will be your refuge; and men are not there to slight or betray you."

"Oswald," answered Edwin, "you little know what for so many years I have suffered and felt. By night and by day to be exposed to open foes, or to secret treachery; to feel famine in its keenest sense, by seeing my few faithful followers endure it patiently for me; to behold the wolves gather round the tree, in which I rested, and to dread sleep lest I might fall from the branches and be their prey; to endure the storm and the lightning, houseless; to know that my native land groined under the sway of an oppressor; and waking or dreaming, to fancy that his dagger was at my heart. These are no common terrors; and I shrink from again encountering them, though I shrink not from death. What think you was my support under them?—Hope. Oswald, Hope—the companion of all my wanderings was Hope, which I can no longer cherish. No, I will not wander hence."

"But think," replied his friend, "life is dear to all, and must be

more dear to you, who have a kingdom, the kingdom of your forefathers, to struggle for."

"Oswald, urge me no more—besides," said Edwin, as his countenance brightened, and the colour returned to his cheek, "the Uffinga hath my pledge that I do not leave his court; he has been my friend, and by doubting him and breaking my promise, I should only blacken the name of one whose only crime has hitherto been his misfortune. Oswald, I go not hence."

Still the young erle continued to press upon the prince the policy and the necessity of at once leaving the court, and trusting to flight for safety. When he saw that all his arguments were vain,

"Well, then," said he, "I go to glean farther intelligence of the Uffinga's intentions. Alas! I know that they are fixed—sadly and shamefully fixed; but nevertheless, I go. Meet me, Prince Edwin, at midnight, near the ancient and hallowed oak, whose branches shadow the outer palace gate. There is no watch set. From that gate you will find easy passage. Well, well," he continued, as Edwin shook his head, "meet me there, whatever be your determination; and I leave you to reflect."

Oswald departed, and the unhappy prince was left alone. He paced his dreary chamber for nearly two hours, reflecting on his now almost certain fate. But his resolution remained unchanged; he was determined that no consideration should induce him to forfeit the pledge he had given to his royal host; he felt that the certainty of death was preferable to the daily and hourly anticipation of it; and he knew that if Redwald were unable or unwilling to protect him, he had no hope but that of passing a miserable existence among the woods and the wilds, surrounded on all sides by dangers which must sooner or later be his destruction. He wanted but an hour of midnight, when he wrapt his mantle round him, and went forth. The night was dark and stormy. He walked beneath the shadows of the ancient tree, whose topmost boughs were lost in the dark clouds, and seated himself on the large stone at the base of its trunk, to wait the coming of his friend.

In the palace of his host, to which his attention was naturally drawn, all was silent as the grave; behind him was the outer gate, unguarded by a single sentinel; as he looked towards it, he saw, by the light of a solitary star, the extended plain, and thought he could distinguish the sounds of familiar voices. He knew that his sworn friends were within a short distance, that escape was easy, that pursuit was impossible until he was far beyond its reach, and he was strongly tempted to fly from his doubtful friends & certain enemies; once more to trust his safety to the forests and the mountains. The wind passing through the tree, bearing down its branches that rose again with a low moaning sound, and shaking from their leaves the heavy drops of rain; the silence and the gloom that pervaded all around; and, above all, the uncertainty of his fate, made a momentary dread come over him, which was increased when he recollected the various legendary tales that superstition had connected with the spot. The old tree had been consecrated by the ancient Druids, and still considered as an object of veneration. It was believed, that around its base, the parted priests were permitted to assemble, and to repeat their sacrifices. And few could pass it, even in the day-light, without pausing to pay some tribute of respect to those whom they imagined its guardians. Edwin was brave, and he had too often confronted danger in many forms to dread it under any; but the new belief that had found its way into Redwald's court, where it had to struggle with the horrors and the bitterest opposition of paganism, had left his mind in that uncertain state, that "halting between two opinions," which made him now shudder when reflection was forced upon him. He rose and paced round the tree, glancing occasionally through the gate over the wide plain on which he knew was freedom; and endeavouring to recollect the few observations he had heard from the strangers who had brought those new doctrines into Britain.

(To be continued.)

**Virtue of Kisses.** The notion of prolonging life by inhaling the breath of young women was an agreeable delusion; and one physician who had himself written on health, was so influenced by it, that he took lodgings in a boarding school, to enjoy the benefit of the proper atmosphere. Philip Thicknase, who wrote the

**Valetudinarian's Guide to Health,** in 1779, seems to have taken a dose whenever he could. I am myself (says he,) turned of 60, and in general, though I have lived in various climates, and suffered severely both in body and mind, yet having always partaken of the breath of young women whenever they lay in my way. I feel none of the infirmities which so often strike the eyes and ears in this great city of sickness (Bath) by men much younger than myself.

Wrauld's Memoirs.

**Curious Hebrew Manuscript.**—A very extraordinary piece of penmanship is at present exhibited in the room of the Philadelphia Athenaeum. It is a sheet of vellum a yard square, containing the books of Ruth, Esther, Job, the song of Solomon, Lamentations, and Psalms. Written in Hebrew characters, and so disposed as to form a series of beautiful figures, representing all the sacred instruments and furniture of the Temple of Jerusalem—the altar, the mercy seat, the cherubim, the candlestick, the tables of the law, the columns, and the flowers upon their capitals, &c. The work is beautifully written and drawn, and was the exclusive labor of three years.

**Romance Reading.**—Perhaps the perusal of Romances may, without injustice, be compared with the use of opiates, baneful when habitually and constantly resorted to, but of most blessed power in those moments when the whole head is sore and the whole heart sick. If those who rail indiscriminately at this species of composition were to consider the quantity of actual pleasures which it produces, and the much greater proportion of real sorrow and distress which it alleviates, their philanthropy ought to moderate their critical pride. Sir Walter Scott.

**Effects of Indolence.**—Dr. Kitchener, to show how the strength of man may be diminished by indulging indolence, mentions the following ludicrous fact:—"Meeting a gentleman who had lately returned from India, to my inquiry after his health, he replied, 'Why, better—better, thank ye; I think I begin to feel some symptoms of the return of a little English energy; do you know, that the day before yesterday, I was in such high spirits, and felt so strong that I actually put on one of my stockings by myself.'" Trav. Oracle.

**Old Daily Wit.**—(From a lawyer's note book.—) A man tried for stealing a pair of boots from a shop door in Holborn, with which he ran away—Judge, to witness who had pursued and seized the prisoner.—What did he say when you caught him?" Witness.—"My Lord, he said that he took the boots in joke." Judge.—"And pray how far did he carry the joke?" Witness.—"About forty yards, please your Lordship."

A few days ago a mechanic, at Winsford, near Middlewich, being ill, and unable to attend his work as usual, his wife reproached him bitterly, and in the course of the altercation that ensued, worked herself into a furious passion, venting the most horrible and blasphemous imprecations on the poor man. Among the rest, she wished "he might be plunged in the lowest pit of hell!" and she said she "would not mind going half way to take him there!" In the midst of this demoniacal phrensy she suddenly lost the use of her sight and speech, became almost completely paralysed, and died in a few hours afterwards. Clistier Courant.

**Rustic Rewards.**—The Lincolnshire Agricultural Society, has given a prize of ten guineas to one man for having had seventeen children, (ten living) and been forty years in the service of one master; and another of five guineas, for twenty-five children, (ten living,) and a service of forty one years.

Some one jocularly observed to the Marquis Wellesley, that in his arrangements of the ministry, "the Duke had thrown him overboard." "Yes," said the Marquis, "but I trust I have strength enough left to swim to the other side." London Pap.

Col. Wm. McGaw, of Crawford county, Pa. has discovered a mode of manufacturing paper from oat straw; the Venango Democrat says, "we have before us a small scrap of beautiful brown paper manufactured from this article, which much exceeds in beauty, strength and texture, that of the same quality manufactured from rags. The straw can be wrought so as to produce the finest quality of folio post."